

REP. GLASS, SECRETARY OF TREASURY SHOP COMMITTEE EXPERIMENT WILL BE TRIED IN CITY

Wilson Gets Official Business By Wireless

Spends First Day At Sea Working in Office Part of Suite.

SUFFERING WITH A SLIGHT COLD

Mine Sweepers Are Running Before Bow of Ship, Destroyers Around Her.

On Board U. S. S. George Washington, Dec. 5.—(By Wireless to the Associated Press).—President Wilson spent the first day of the trip on this steamship working in the office part of his suite. After acknowledging the bridge the president, who was given him as the ship put to sea, he turned to the pile of letters and telegrams awaiting him and spent several hours working with his stenographers.

In the afternoon, on the advice of his physician, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, he lay down, and rested for a time because of a slight cold that was affecting his voice.

Later, the President received calls from officials on board, including the Italian and French ambassadors. Following this he took a walk on deck with Mrs. Wilson.

The Presidential party dined quietly in the evening, being served by a waiter who claimed to have attended Emperor William at the press in the same suite on the trial trip of the George Washington.

Reports that the Presidential suite had been fitted up in a luxurious manner are untrue.

In the dining hall music was furnished by the ship's band and a quartet of sailors. The President is keeping in touch with official business by wireless.

The escorting destroyers, with the battleship Pennsylvania leading the column, are keeping in close touch with the steamship carrying the President. Mine sweepers are running before the bow of his ship. They are loaded with fuel oil, to insure their deep draught.

The weather is cold and misty, but the sea is calm.

In the evening Mrs. Wilson released from the George Washington carrier pigeons bearing notes of thanks to Vice Admiral Gleaves for the success of the arrangements made for the departure.

Representatives of the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service, are accompanying President Wilson and party to Europe aboard the U. S. S. George Washington. Arrangements were made in advance to permit the correspondents to send brief individual messages from the ship by wireless, the first dispatches being released for simultaneous publication at 11:30 a. m. today.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Evidently all was well today aboard the transport George Washington upon which President Wilson and his party are crossing the Atlantic. No word had come to the White House, nor had the navy department heard from Admiral Mayo, commanding the convoy, and if there had been the slightest incident worth reporting since the ships left American shores yesterday, a radio flash would have come promptly to the Arlington naval towers.

RELEASE LARGE PERCENTAGE OF NAVY PERSONNEL

Discharge of About 100,000 Men Has Been Authorized.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Discharge of 20 per cent. of the navy's war-time personnel, about 100,000 men, has been authorized. Secretary Daniels said the men would be released as quickly as possible with due regard to the convenience of the service.

Private yachts, motor boats and other craft taken over by the navy for the war, already are being turned back to their owners. Mr. Daniels said by February, 700 craft will have been stricken from the navy list.

The release of enlisted men is authorized not because the navy is over-manned, but to permit the return to civil pursuits of youths who joined for the war and do not intend to follow the sea.

Members of naval units in schools and colleges will complete their training and then stand discharged. In the case of special student bodies, such as the paymasters' school at Annapolis and the ensigns' school at Annapolis, students in the present classes upon graduation will be commissioned in the reserve.

Dutch decided to stop all exports to Germany as a reprisal for the stopping of coal shipments from Germany.

GLASS CHOSEN FOR SECRETARY OF TREASURY

Appointment Made by President Announced in Washington This Afternoon.

WILL REPLACE SEC. MCADOO

Rep. Glass Will Go Into Office on December 16 According to Agreement.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, was nominated by President Wilson to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Glass will go into office on December 16 under an agreement with Secretary McAdoo, whose resignation was accepted by the President to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor.

CUT BILLION FROM ESTIMATES

Washington, Dec. 5.—More than a \$1,000,000,000 has been cut from the navy's estimates of expenditures for the coming fiscal year. Secretary Daniels disclosed today that the estimates sent to Congress Monday were based on the war program and that the reduction process that already has eliminated over two-fifths of the \$2,600,000,000 total is continuing.

1,922 YANKEES ARRIVE

New York, Dec. 5.—The British transport Orea, with 1,922 American troops aboard, arrived here today from Liverpool. She is the fourth transport to bring returning soldiers.

PRESIDENT IS KEPT ADVISED OF CONFERENCES

London, Dec. 5.—The substance of the discussions in London early this week between the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy with regard to the coming peace conference, were cable to the American government and it is believed the message reached President Wilson before he sailed for Europe yesterday, thus putting him in possession of full information regarding the conference.

Reuter's Limited says there is reason to believe the President's advisers are of the opinion that the views of the conference regarding former Emperor William are likely to coincide with those of the President himself. Responsible opinion, says this news agency, holds that the emperor and other persons guilty of the breaches of international law during the progress of the war should be dealt with by a tribunal of the associated governments, including representatives of those countries which suffered most.

SENATE DISAPPROVES.

Washington, Dec. 5.—By unanimous vote the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today disapproved the resolution of Senator Cummins of Iowa, Republican, proposing to send a Senate committee to Paris for the peace conference.

BONDS DECLINE

New York, Dec. 5.—Fourth Liberty 4-1-4 per cent. bonds, which have been steadily declining since they were placed on the stock exchange today, fell to the new low record of 93.96.

CANCEL REQUISITIONS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—All requisitions of the fuel administration for the shipment of bituminous coal to individual plants have been cancelled. The administration today announced that its policy in the future will be to leave to the plants themselves the work of obtaining fuel, which it is believed can be accomplished without difficulty.

Railroad Administration announced that fuel and food and feed will be given priority.

War Department gave full approval for the resumption of baseball games in 1919.

BRITISH DECIDE HUNS NEED NOT CEDE HELGOLAND

Churchill Says No Limitation Be Placed on Naval Supremacy.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 4.—The British naval authorities have decided that it will be unnecessary to demand the return of Helgoland to Great Britain from Germany, Winston Spencer Churchill, the ministers of munitions, announced in a speech at Dundee tonight.

Mr. Churchill also said the government had decided upon the nationalization of the railways.

"We enter the peace conference," said Mr. Churchill, "with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well-earned and well-deserved supremacy."

The island of Helgoland, formerly Danish, was ceded to Great Britain in 1814. In 1890 Great Britain ceded it to Germany, who developed it into an extremely important naval base. It lies in the North sea off the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and of the entrance to the Kiel canal, which it dominates.

The island was a German naval stronghold throughout the great war. Its occupation by the allies was under consideration shortly after the signing of the armistice when the German naval revolution made it appear doubtful if Germany would comply with the naval terms of the armistice. These, however, seem since to have been fulfilled nearly in their entirety.

DEVENS DEPOT BRIGADE TO BE DEMOBILIZED.

Ayer, Mass., Dec. 5.—Orders were received from Washington yesterday for the demobilization of the entire depot brigade at Camp Devens except for four battalions and small training detachments. Twelve hundred men were sent back to civil life yesterday and it is expected that about 1,600 will be discharged today. The first officer to receive his discharge left camp yesterday and it is planned to discharge about 200 officers tomorrow.

EISNER READY TO RESIGN

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Dec. 4.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, is reported to have privately declared himself ready to resign when the national assembly had regulated the country's affairs, according to a Munich dispatch.

Addressing the Soldiers' and Workmen's council Premier Eisner declared the Bavarian government was opposed to any idea of separation from Germany as a whole, the security of which he regarded as obtainable only by the creation of a federal state.

and have thought of so many little ones left without parents, and if you have a small baby, as young as possible, will you let me know?"

There ought to be fifty such letters rather than one, for during the last several weeks many, many youngsters, from the twins, three days old to Conetta, eight years old, have come to the Children's Aid for care. During the year just past, under fair normal conditions, 608 children have come to the attention of the society. The only places to which these children may go, are the home of Connecticut citizens for the society maintains no institution outside of the Home for Crippled Children at Newington. It believes that the normal child can best be cared for in a private home where there are the advantages of family life such as it should have had with its own parents. At present, the society is caring for over two hundred children in this way. In order to furnish this type of care, an appeal must be made to the child loving people of Connecticut to open their doors.

Every institution is over-crowded and most are closed to new comers because of the epidemic. And there are at least ten lovely, cuddly babies of a year or under, who are desperately in need of homes. For instance, a worried anxious woman, came into the office a few days ago carrying the plump, sweetest bit of year-old babyhood that ever was. The woman was Teddy's aunt, and just three days before she had been summoned by telegram from her work at a naval hospital to a town in the southern part of the state, to find her widowed sister dead, and Teddy absolutely alone in the world except for her. Now her furlough was almost over, and her repeated visits to institutions throughout the state had been in vain. In desperation, she came to the Children's Aid society, and she came to the Children's Aid saying that she must return to her work in the morning and there was no place for Teddy. It was found, upon a doctor's examination that he

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The following is from a letter recently received by the Connecticut Children's Aid Society:

"I have been ill for a few weeks,

URGES AGAINST U. S. ENTERING INTO BOYCOTT

James A. Farrell Speaks Strongly on Subject Before Reconstruction Congress.

HUNS MUST SELL TO CANCEL DEBTS

Hatred and Bitterness Would Be Enhanced By Boycotting Any Nation.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 5.—Possibility of perpetuating in the domain of commerce, the hatred and bitterness engendered by the war, will be greatly lessened if the United States refuses to be drawn into any agreement or understanding that would make her a party to a boycott of the commerce of any of the nations that have been arrayed against each other, was a declaration contained in an address prepared by James A. Farrell, of New York, and read in his absence to the reconstruction congress here today. Mr. Farrell's paper was devoted to a review of the foreign trade situation.

"It is certain that if Germany is compelled, as she ought to be, to repay the wanton destruction she has wrought in Belgium, northern France, Poland and Serbia, she must have access to the raw materials of manufacture by conversion of which into finished products she may earn the money necessary to pay her debts."

"As a matter of fact, given the frank acceptance by Germany of the terms of peace which will be dictated by the Allies, there can be no reason for separating her economic system from those of the rest of Europe. These will be sufficiently imperative to use up all the surplus foodstuffs and raw materials that can be spared for many months to come."

Referring to foreign trade generally, Mr. Farrell said:

"There can be no great revival of trade in the countries where we hope for it most, unless we are ready to provide capital for their operation."

Industrial creed for the four parties to industry—capital, management, labor and the community, was outlined by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It included, among other things, the social as well as material well being of employees, opportunity by employees to earn a living under conditions of fair wages, reasonable hours and proper industrial environment; reward for initiative; machinery for uncovering and promptly adjusting grievances; adequate representation of all the industrial parties with annual joint conferences; to insure industrial harmony and prosperity, in each plant, with this system extended "to include all plants in the same industry, all workers in the same industry, all nations, and in the various nations."

Mrs. John Drury, wife of the actor, died.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC LEAVES MANY CONNECTICUT CHILDREN HOMELESS

608 children,—for this large number of youngsters, every one different, every one a problem in itself, the Children's Aid Society has been appealed to during this last year, because of illness or death in the family; because of immorality, domestic trouble, intoxication, or other causes. Occasionally there come to the society the mother with her baby, who can't bear to think of parting from the little fellow, but who must look to support him and herself. If it seems best, the society tries to find a home where they may be together, the mother assisting with general household work, or as a mother's helper. Besides providing a home for mother and child, this often—in these days of scarcity of domestic service, solves the problem for the woman who cannot find a maid.

In every case the Children's Aid Society, after carefully talking the matter over with the parent and with others most interested, has tried to make the plan that is to the greatest advantage not only of the children, but to the troubled mother or father. Sometimes some other agency can help in the particularly emergency presented, and the matter is turned over to them; sometimes just kindly advice and direction will straighten out the tangle, but very often the children for whom the appeal is made genuinely need the home and mother's care which for some reason their own people cannot give. These youngsters are placed in carefully selected family homes where they may have the individual care and attention that are their right and a necessity to their proper development. Many splendid homes are now open to these children but just now the demand for homes is greater than the supply owing to the tremendous pressure which the present epidemic is bringing to bear.

The following is from a letter recently received by the Connecticut Children's Aid Society:

"I have been ill for a few weeks,

and have thought of so many little ones left without parents, and if you have a small baby, as young as possible, will you let me know?"

The following is from a letter recently received by the Connecticut Children's Aid Society:

"I have been ill for a few weeks,

STRIKING CAR MEN IN CLEVELAND TO RETURN TO WORK

Will Lift Tie Up of Trolleys Probably Return to Work This Afternoon.

MAKE AGREEMENT WITH COMPANY

Succeed in Getting the Discharge of the Women Workers.

Cleveland, Dec. 5.—The 2,400 street car men who went on strike last Tuesday because of the employment of women conductors and resulting in a complete tie up of trolleys, probably will return to work late this afternoon. The strikers will assemble this afternoon to vote on terms that their union leaders have accepted for them.

Though there may be some hitch in the settlement at the last moment, both sides believe that the trouble is ended. The women conductors are to be eliminated from the street car service not later than March 1. That is the proposition union leaders will endorse at a conference of all interested parties in the mayor's office today.

An alternative proposition that grew out of the all night city council meeting that also will go before the strikers, but without endorsement of the union leaders, is a council resolution putting the city behind a pledge to the car men that if they would return immediately to work the city would aim to secure the removal of the women conductors not later than January 3.

An agreement was reached this morning whereby W. D. Mahon, president of the International Union of Street Car Employees and the executives of the Cleveland union, will recommend to the men that they vote on returning to work. This meeting of men is to be held later this morning.

The agreement that may mean the calling off of the strike was reached after the city council had adopted a resolution pledging itself to see that the men were given the "square deal" promised by John J. Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railway Co., under the recommendation of the war labor board, which was discharged by January 3. Mr. Stanley agreed to abide by the resolution.

The representatives of the women conductors also agreed to abide by any decision with the men Mr. Stanley may make. The women will withdraw their plea for retention from the War Labor Board at Washington.

JOHN M. WHEELER DIES AT HOME THIS MORNING

John M. Wheeler, founder of the Wheeler & Howe Co. of this city, died at his home, 227 Park avenue, this morning. Death was caused by ailments incident to old age. The deceased was in his 83rd year.

Born in Trumbull in 1833, Mr. Wheeler came to Bridgeport 65 years ago, and shortly thereafter founded the Wheeler & Howe Company. He conducted the business up until his retirement 15 years ago, when he passed over the managerial reins to his son, John W. Wheeler.

For many years Mr. Wheeler was a vestryman in Christ's Church, and he was a prominent member of the Seaside and Brookland Country clubs.

He is survived by one son, John W. Wheeler, and two daughters, Mrs. Helen W. Beck and Mrs. Harry Klimber.

Mrs. John M. Wheeler died about five years ago.

Rumanian Assembly asks union of kindred peoples in Transylvania and Hungary.

Rapid dismissal from service at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, was reported. More than 12,000 men have left the camp.

had a very slight attack of influenza and was taken to the hospital. Now he is entirely recovered, and for many days, has been waiting for a new mother—some woman who will love him as he deserves, and give him the care that is his right, in return for the board which the Children's Aid will pay.

Teddy is only one. There are so many others who need a mother just now!

Are there not many women in the state lonely, perhaps, for their own youngsters who have all grown up and left home, some of them, perhaps, to go into the service of their country? Of others who have known the keenness of loss in their own or a friend's home, and for that reason can appreciate the need of these youngsters?

The Connecticut Children's Aid Society, Brown-Thomson Building, Hartford, will be glad to hear from anyone who would consider taking one of these little ones.

Shop Committee Will Get Trial In Bridgeport

QUARTERS FOR U. S. DELEGATES ARE ASSIGNED

Officers and Men of All Armies Flocking to Paris on Leave.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 3.—Quarters for Secretary of State Lansing and the other American delegates to the peace conference have been assigned at the Carlton hotel, on the Place De La Concorde. This hotel has been divided into suites comprising living quarters and a business office for each delegate and his immediate secretaries. The apartments overlook the esplanade of Place De La Concorde, which now is filled with war trophies and where stand the great statues of Strasbourg, Lille and Metz, each covered with floral offerings and flags.

Each suite is handsomely furnished and has paintings and tapestries. There are commodious baths and sleeping chambers. The delegates probably will dine together in what was formerly the hotel restaurant. All accessories including the bar, have been removed.

Most of the conferences between the American delegates will be held in the large salon at the Hotel Carlton. The business offices of the delegation, where several hundred experts in international law, geographical boundaries, intelligence, etc., will work, will be in a large building immediately adjoining. Joseph C. Grew, secretary of the peace delegation, has established quarters there.

Paris is filled to overflowing. Prices of all hotel rooms have doubled and tripled and still are soaring. Food in restaurants and prices generally also are mounting.

Officers and men of all the armies are coming to Paris on leave in considerable numbers. Sometimes as many as 20 officers stand patiently in front of hotel offices, waiting for somebody to leave, when they all demand accommodations.

PLAN REVOLUTION UNDER LEADERSHIP OF DR. LIEBKNECHT

Spartacus Head Has 15,000 Men Well Armed at His Command.

BERLIN IN HANDS OF MAURAUDERS

Food Riots in Cologne Necessitate the Use of Machine Guns.

Paris, Dec. 5.—A terrorist revolution under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, the radical socialist, will break out in Berlin Friday evening, according to advice received by the Zurich correspondent of the Journal Liebknecht, the reports say, has 15,000 men well armed. The population of Berlin, according to reports, is at the mercy of gangs of marauders and there appears to be no authority there.

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—Machine guns were used in suppressing food riots in Cologne on Tuesday, according to reports received here. Several stores in different parts of the city were plundered. There were a number of casualties in the ranks of the demonstrators, several being killed. After plundering the stores a great crowd gathered at the food depot but the "Welfare Committee" of the city decided to suppress the disturbances without mercy. The mob retreated when the machine guns were brought into play.

Other casualties occurred in conflicts between mobs and the police throughout the night.

LIEUT. WARREN RETURNS HOME

Lieut. Harvey T. Warren, son of Tracy B. Warren of 2354 North avenue, arrived from England on the ship Minnekahda yesterday and is at present stationed at Garden City, L. I. The Minnekahda is one of the first ships to sail from England bringing home American boys. Lieut. Warren is a member of 83rd Aero Squadron and had been in England since last April.

Consular service of the Bolivian government was offered to Chill.

Machinists Sign Agreement Drawn Up By National War Labor Board.

EMPLOYEES ONLY ARE TO VOTE

These Committees Will Work With Employers and Foremen.

Through the signing of an agreement this morning by the agents of the Machinists' union, the election of shop committees in local industrial plants will take place one week after the posting of placards in each department. The agreement was drawn up by the National War Labor Board after many conferences with the representatives of unions and manufacturers, and Bridgeport is the first city to be chosen for the experiment.

Representatives of the War Labor Board will come to the city and conduct the elections, which will be by ballot. Each employee on coming to work the morning of the election, will write the names of the three employees of his department he wishes to serve as a committee. The employee receiving the largest number of votes will be chairman. Should there be a tie, the Washington officials will draw lots to decide the vote. During the election all foremen or officials of the plant must leave the room, and no foreman or official can take any part in the election. The chairman of the departments become a plant committee and will meet shortly after the election for the purpose of electing an executive board of 3, 5, 7, or 9 members according to the size of the plant. The duties of the executive board will be to hold conferences with the firm members, and render decisions after the department committees and representatives of the manufacturers have failed to agree.

The department committee will hear grievances of employees, and if two of the members decide that the grievance is just, the foreman will be notified, and he will call a meeting of a committee which will consist of the department committee of three, two representatives of the firm, and the foreman. This meeting must be held three days after the complaint. If they can not come to an agreement the complaint is taken to the executive board who meet with officials of the firm. Should they in turn not agree the matter is taken to the local Board of Mediation, which consists of three representatives of labor and three representatives of the manufacturers. A final appeal may then be made to the National War Labor Board should their decision not be satisfactory.

Should an employee claim a grievance which two members of the department committee refuse to recognize, he may make a canvass of his department and if he can secure the signatures of 20 per cent. of the employees he may ask for the election of a new committee.

All matters affecting the welfare of the workers may be made the subject of complaint, such as wages, sanitation, hours of labor, or in fact anything that in any way affects the employee.

The movement has had the unanimous support of local manufacturers and the articles and bylaws have been the subject of many informal discussions between their representatives and those of local workers.

Alpheus Winter, examiner of the Bridgeport Award of the War Labor Board, expressed his satisfaction this morning at the conclusion of the matter to which he has given so much attention.

Samuel Lavit, business agent of the Machinists' Union, stated, "While there are several clauses in the agreement to which we do not fully subscribe, the main articles have our approval. The signing of this agreement begins a new era for the working man of Bridgeport, and for the whole country. Each employee can be assured that no matter how small his grievance, it will receive the greatest attention, and a fair decision will be reached. He will have a chance to elect somewhat as to the conditions under which he is to work, instead of being obliged to labor under arbitrary conditions imposed by employers. The committee in his department will consist of his fellow workers, whose interests are his, and anything pertaining to his welfare will affect them. Every shop employee in the city will receive a printed copy of the rules and by laws several days before the election, in order that he may become familiar with the procedure, and the privileges which he now has. The placards will be posted in every department at least a week before the election, and everything possible will be done to familiarize employees with the articles of agreement."

Peking, Monday, Dec. 2.—Lu Chang Hsin-Hsin, foreign minister, who will head China's delegation at the peace conference at Versailles, left last night. After a short stay in Japan, the party will proceed to Paris by way of America.

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